

Weekly Bureau of Information for All Who Till the Soil or Are Interested in Making Homes

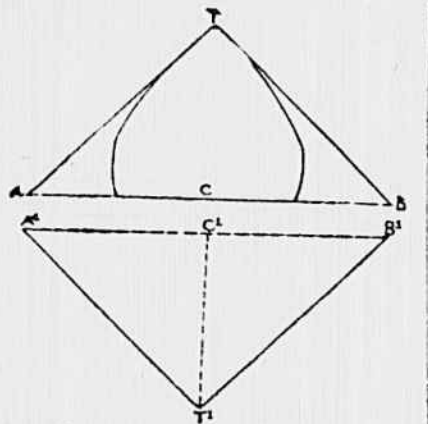
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

All inquiries and communications addressed to The Times-Dispatch will receive prompt attention. This department will appear each Monday, and contributions or suggestions will be welcomed.

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners—Queries and Answers

MEASURING HAYSTACKS

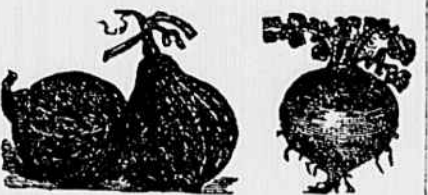
To ascertain the number of cubic feet in a stack of hay involves the height of the stack and which may be determined by the following method: Two points are marked on the ground on opposite sides of the stack and at nearly equal distances from its center as possible. A cord is then thrown over the stack, stretched gently from the point A in the accompany-



ing illustration, over the top of the stack to the point B, and marked to show its length from A to B. The cord is then removed and placed on the ground in the position of A, B and T, the points of A and B being exactly the same distance apart as A and B. At T the cord should be made to assume the shape of that portion of the top of the stack with which the cord was in contact when it was stretched over the top of the stack. The distance C and T will then be the height of the stack.

VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE

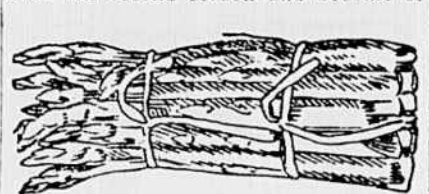
One method is to dig a trench about eighteen inches deep and three feet wide and set the cabbage upright with the heads close together, and the roots embedded in the soil. When cold weather comes, the heads are covered lightly with straw and three or four inches of earth put in. Early cabbage cannot be kept as it does not stand so well. It should be used soon after it has formed a solid head.



Cauliflower is cultivated in much the same way as cabbage, but when the heads begin to develop the leaves may be tied over them in order to exclude the light and keep the heads white. Cauliflower requires a rich, moist soil and thrives best under irrigation. The tender heads of this vegetable are boiled with butter or cream, and also used for pickling.

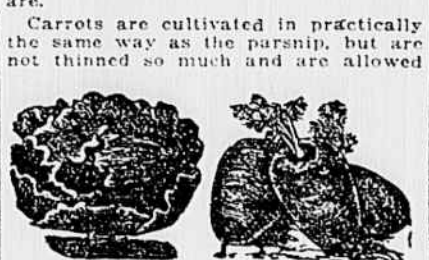
The roots of the parsnip are dug late in the fall and stored in cellars or pits, much as cabbage is, or else

are allowed to remain where they are grown and are dug as required for use. All roots not dug during the winter, however, should be removed from the garden, as they will produce seed the second season and become of a weedy nature. When the parsnip has been allowed to run wild in this way the root is considered to be poisonous.



The seeds of parsnips should be sown as early as convenient in the spring in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart. The plants should later be thinned to stand three inches apart in the row. A rich soil with frequent cultivation is necessary for success with this crop. The roots are boiled until tender and then cut in slices and browned in butter or roasted with meat in the same way that potatoes are.

Carrots are cultivated in practically the same way as the parsnip, but are not thinned so much and are allowed to grow almost as thickly as planted. Those not used during the summer are dug in the autumn and stored in the same manner as parsnips or turnips. If there is a surplus it may be fed sparingly to horses and mules or cattle.



Turnips require a rich soil and may be grown either as an early or late crop. For a late crop, it is customary to sow the seeds broadcast on land from which some early crop has been removed. In the North, this is generally done during July or August, but the usual time is later in the South. The plants are quite hardy and the roots need not be gathered until after several frosts. They may then be stored in a cellar or buried in a pit outside. Before storing, the tops should be removed. If an early crop is desired, the seed should be sown in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will permit. After the plants appear they are thinned to about three inches. Two pounds of seed are required to plant an acre.

The rutabaga is quite similar to the turnip and is grown in much the same way. It requires more space, however, and a longer period for its growth. It is used to a considerable extent for stock feed and has the advantage of being quite hardy.

Planting Shrubs. In planting around a home, the larger trees and shrubs should have first consideration. Flowers may then be used around the borders of the grounds near the foundation of the house, along a wall, or in the garden.

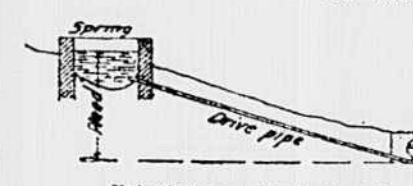
WATER IN FARM BUILDINGS

BY J. L. MOWRY.

If there is a good spring or creek, safe and clean, on the farm, or a flowing well, below which a little slope may be found, together with an oversupply of water from the well, it is not a hard matter to put in an equipment for running water for the house, barns and other farm buildings by the use of a hydraulic ram.

In installing a farmhouse water supply, any hand pump of force type may be used. Since so much more water is having to be pumped by hand usually puts the veto on a house system depending on hand pumping. A gas engine or windmill will also work in any system, pumping air or water, or both.

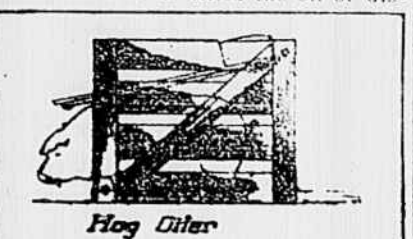
But in the case of spring, creek or overflow well water, a hydraulic ram is well worth consideration. A ram will



Principle and Method of Installing a Hydraulic Ram.

HOG TRANSFER AND OILER

The door of this transfer has a can of oil or disinfectant on the upper side and a layer of felt on the lower side. When the door is tilted the oil or disinfectant flows from an opening near the upper end of the can to the felt and thence on the back of the next dog that passes through.



Hog Oiler

Preparedness. The first of the safeguards is good seed. Only carefully cleaned seed of strong germinating qualities should be sown. The grains should be given the formaldehyde treatment for smuts, lected and treated for scab and other diseases, seed corn ought to be tested, pure grass seed sown and every precaution taken to avoid failure to get a stand.

Use Care in Setting. When tomato plants are being set we are careful to do the setting just right. Water is always poured around the roots and then the soil is filled in closely, with a little dry earth to top. This prevents drying out of the soil. Plants are set so that about half of the stalk is covered with soil. When transplanted in this manner they do not wilt no matter how warm and dry the weather happens to be.

BRIEF NOTES THOUGHT OUT BY THE WAYSIDE

No amount of later care can make up for neglect or delay in setting trees.

Better keep our hearts clear of grudges and blackness, because no telling where lightning will strike.

If you do not grade your eggs, someone else will, and you will pay him for doing it.

Experience is a good teacher, but time is the principal of all teachers.

Keep the hoe sharp and the rows will not seem so long.

For hatching purposes take eggs from the hen that lay best. Build up; never let the standard down.

Chick size grit and fine charcoal should be kept before the young chicks at all times.

Horses have good memories, and good treatment will not be forgotten.

The horse that is properly broken does not need blinders, nor does any horse need a short check rein.

Firing a boiler with mahogany is no worse than filling low-yield cows with high-priced feeds.

A flowering plant, according to scientists, abstracts from the soil 200 times its own weight in water during its life.

The harrows should be kept close on the trail of the plows to pulverize the clods before they get hard.

Seedlings should have plenty of air

and sunlight to keep them stocky.

The cost of feeding the dairy herd in summer can be greatly reduced by giving to pasture proper care and management.

The man who keeps well ahead of his work does it easier because he has time to plan and does not feel all the time as if somebody were stepping on his heels.

Dehorning.

Young calves can be painlessly dehorned if the treatment is applied before they are one week old. Any one can do it if they follow directions.

Procure from a druggist a stick of caustic soda or caustic potash—it usually comes in sticks five inches long and the size of a lead pencil. Now clip the hair off over the place where the horn can be felt. After this is finished, wash with soap and water and thoroughly dry with a towel. Take the stick of caustic and wrap some paper around the end that is to be held in the hand. Now moisten the other end and rub on each clipped spot alternately two or three times, allowing time for it to dry between each application. Don't get the stick too wet, and rub only where the horn is to appear, because if it gets on the surrounding skin it will eat the flesh away and cause pain. After the treatment, protect the calves from rain, as water on the head will cause the caustic to run on the surrounding skin.

Pruning.

In pruning off a limb, cut it close to the main branch or body of the tree to which it is attached. If a knot is left, the wound will not quickly heal over; if cut close, as to leave no knot, the new growing layer can quickly close over the wound. The wounds heal better if cut with a sharp knife or keen saw. A ragged wound made with a dull tool dries out and heals less rapidly.

SUCCESS OF LIBERTY LOAN SURPASSES FORECASTS

Diversion of Vast Sum of Money From Usual Channels Bound to Affect Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—To a considerable extent the action of the stock market during the early days of the week indicated that it had discounted the success of the Liberty loan. Nevertheless, the actual result, both in volume of subscriptions and aggregates of individual buyers, surpassed all but the most extravagant forecasts.

The rise in call loans to 6 per cent and a virtual cessation of time money offerings were directly traceable to the intricate operations connected with the huge loan. Vast sums otherwise available were locked up in the vaults of government institutions and additional hundreds of millions soon will be diverted from under their regular channels to meet these requirements. This unusual situation, coupled with the extraordinary interest and dividend disbursements of the mid-year, is likely to cause money to remain at comparatively high rates for some time.

The course of certain minor rails, including several which recently emerged from long periods of financial embarrassment, suggests impending changes of importance.

New maximums for United States Steel and Bethlehem, with highest prices of the year for kindred shares, were regarded as a natural concomitant of the record prices for pig iron and finished products. By announcing six weeks in advance the retention of the existing "extra" dividend on Steel common the directors, of that corpora-

tion, in the opinion of Wall Street, registered their faith in the prolonged continuance of industrial prosperity.

MILLS AND AGENTS FORCED TO WITHDRAW PRICES

[By Associated Press.] NEW YORK, June 17.—With cotton soaring to a new price pinnacle, mills and agents have been forced to withdraw prices temporarily or to make still sharper advances. Efforts to buy goods have been persistent. The government requirements are broadening and the manufacturing trades catering to commercial needs have been forced into the market to protect themselves with contracts for supplies needed in the last half of the year. Buyers of cottons for spring are ready to look over new lines, and on some of them they are placing orders, prices to be named later on.

Next month many fine-combed cotton goods. Wide sheetings have been advanced again. Bleached cottons are up another 1¢ a yard. One construction of wide print cloths has gone up 1½¢ a yard in about eight days. Sheetings and drills are up ½¢ a yard. Denims have been withdrawn and other lines of colored goods are tending still higher.

Prices are fluctuating so much that quotations are more or less nominal. Print cloths, 64x64's, 7½¢; 38½-inch, 64x64's, 10½¢; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 14½¢; brown drills, 15¢; denims, at value, at 23½¢; tickings,

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eight ounce, at value, at 30¢; print 10¢; staple ginghams, 11½¢; 40's ginghams, 15¢.

To Banks

Most banks find themselves carrying slow loans.

If these loans are of sufficient size, it will pay you to get in touch with us.

We are often able to take up a slow loan by successfully reorganizing the borrower's business or finances.

Put your proposition up to us.

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MR. KAISER

Did You Hear Something Drop on the 15th?

There is now no doubt but that the people are behind their Government. Every man, woman and child should own a Liberty Bond. So long as we can do so we are willing to help every one secure them by selling a part of our allotment.

It is still your duty and privilege to make the best investment of your life.

Buy a Liberty Bond from us to-day. Join our Weekly Payment Club if you desire.

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INSTANTANEOUS QUOTATIONS

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